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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

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REC'D 20 DEC 2001

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference ---	FOR FURTHER ACTION		See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/IN00/00079	International filing date (day/month/year) 25/08/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 01/10/1999	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC A61K9/52			
Applicant NATCO PHARMA LIMITED et al.			

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.



2. This REPORT consists of a total of 6 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☒ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 25/04/2001	Date of completion of this report 18.12.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Kardas-Llorens, E Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8652 <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/IN00/00079

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):
Description, pages:

1-18 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-10 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:
- ☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/IN00/00079

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

1. The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

- ☐ the entire international application.
- ☒ claims Nos. 10.

because:

- ☐ the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):
- ☒ the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. 10 are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):
see separate sheet
- ☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.
- ☐ no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. .

2. A meaningful international preliminary examination cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:

- ☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.
- ☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-9
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	
	No:	Claims	1-9
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-9

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/IN00/00079

No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations
 see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:
see separate sheet

Re Item III

Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

Independent claim 10 contains a reference to the examples. According to Rule 6.2(a) PCT, claims should not contain such references except where absolutely necessary, which is not the case here. The subject-matter for which protection is sought is not defined in said claim, thereby resulting in lack of clarity (Article 6 PCT).

Re Item V

Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Novelty:

A composition in form of a soft gel capsule comprising the selected compounds as claimed in claim 1 and a process for its preparation as claimed in claim 9 is not explicitly disclosed in the cited prior art documents.

Inventive Step:

The closest prior art document D1 (=DATABASE CHEMABS [Online] CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; LEE, SEUNG-JIN ET AL: 'Omeprazole enteric-coated soft capsules' retrieved from STN Database accession no. 133:242640 CA XP002164221 & KR 131 375 B (S. KOREA) 17 April 1998 (1998-04-17) is related to enteric-coated soft capsules comprising omeprazole to control secretion acid in the stomach and protect gastrointestinal tract tissues. The problem to be solved is the same as in the present application. D1 also uses oil and alkaline substance in the composition which help to overcome the drawbacks cited on present page 2. Thus, the subject-matter of independent claims 1 and 9 does not involve an inventive step.

As D1 is only Database and not a complete patent application, it is not derivable if the soft capsule disclosed in D1 comprises gelatin or not. In the case that the cited patent application in D1 comprises a soft capsule comprising gelatin, even a novelty objection might be justified.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/IN00/00079

Re Item VIII

Certain observations on the international application

The features "hydrophobic oily substance" and "alkaline inert reacting material" used in claims 1 and 9 are not clear and concise (Art. 6 PCT).

The subject-matter of claim 10 is not clear (see above item III).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, Item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/IN 00/00079	International filing date (day/month/year) 25/08/2000	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 01/10/1999
Applicant NATCO PHARMA LIMITED		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☒ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

SOFT GEL CAPSULE RESISTANT TO GASTRIC JUICES

5. With regard to the abstract,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

☐ None of the figures.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K9/52 A61K 439

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE CHEMABS 'Online! CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; LEE, SEUNG-JIN ET AL: "Omeprazole enteric-coated soft capsules" retrieved from STN Database accession no. 133:242640 CA XP002164221	10
Y	abstract & KR 131 375 B (S. KOREA) 17 April 1998 (1998-04-17) --- -/--	1-10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 April 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

15/05/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Epskamp, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IN 00/00079

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE 32 22 476 A (WARNER LAMBERT CO) 15 December 1983 (1983-12-15) cited in the application page 6, line 20 -page 8, line 27 page 10, line 28 - line 36 examples claims 1-3	1-10
X	WO 98 50019 A (CHEN JIVN REN ;SAGE PHARMACEUTICALS INC (US)) 12 November 1998 (1998-11-12) examples 1,3,5 claims 1,5,6,8	10
P,X	EP 0 960 620 A (RANBAXY LAB LTD). 1 December 1999 (1999-12-01) examples	10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IN 00/00079

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
KR 131375	B	17-04-1998	NONE	
DE 3222476	A	15-12-1983	NONE	
WO 9850019	A	12-11-1998	AU 7375598 A	27-11-1998
EP 0960620	A	01-12-1999	AU 1979699 A	13-12-1999
			CN 1237415 A	08-12-1999
			WO 9961022 A	02-12-1999

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTICE INFORMING THE APPLICANT OF THE COMMUNICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION TO THE DESIGNATED OFFICES

(PCT Rule 47.1(c), first sentence)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:
KHADGAPATHI, Podili
Director - Technical
Natco Pharma Limited
Natco House, Road No. 2
Banjara Hills
Hyderabad 500 033
INDE

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 12 April 2001 (12.04.01)		IMPORTANT NOTICE	
Applicant's or agent's file reference			
International application No. PCT/IN00/00079	International filing date (day/month/year) 25 August 2000 (25.08.00)	Priority date (day/month/year) 01 October 1999 (01.10.99)	
Applicant NATCO PHARMA LIMITED et al			

- Notice is hereby given that the International Bureau has communicated, as provided in Article 20, the international application to the following designated Offices on the date indicated above as the date of mailing of this Notice:
AU,KP,KR,US

In accordance with Rule 47.1(c), third sentence, those Offices will accept the present Notice as conclusive evidence that the communication of the international application has duly taken place on the date of mailing indicated above and no copy of the international application is required to be furnished by the applicant to the designated Office(s).

- The following designated Offices have waived the requirement for such a communication at this time:
AE,AL,AM,AP,AT,AZ,BA,BB,BG,BR,BY,CA,CH,CN,CR,CU,CZ,DE,DK,DM,EA,EE,EP,ES,FI,GB,GD,GE,GH,GM,HR,HU,ID,IL,IN,IS,JP,KE,KG,KZ,LC,LK,LR,LS,LT,LU,LV,MA,MD,MG,MK,MN,MW,MX,NO,NZ,OA,PL,PT,RO,RU,SD,SE,SG,SI,SK,SL,TJ,TM,TR,TT,TZ,UA,UG,UZ,VN,YU,ZA,ZW
The communication will be made to those Offices only upon their request. Furthermore, those Offices do not require the applicant to furnish a copy of the international application (Rule 49.1(a-bis)).

- Enclosed with this Notice is a copy of the international application as published by the International Bureau on
12 April 2001 (12.04.01) under No. WO 01/24780

REMINDER REGARDING CHAPTER II (Article 31(2)(a) and Rule 54.2)

If the applicant wishes to postpone entry into the national phase until 30 months (or later in some Offices) from the priority date, a demand for international preliminary examination must be filed with the competent International Preliminary Examining Authority before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date.

It is the applicant's sole responsibility to monitor the 19-month time limit.

Note that only an applicant who is a national or resident of a PCT Contracting State which is bound by Chapter II has the right to file a demand for international preliminary examination.

REMINDER REGARDING ENTRY INTO THE NATIONAL PHASE (Article 22 or 39(1))

If the applicant wishes to proceed with the international application in the national phase, he must, within 20 months or 30 months, or later in some Offices, perform the acts referred to therein before each designated or elected Office.

For further important information on the time limits and acts to be performed for entering the national phase, see the Annex to Form PCT/IB/301 (Notification of Receipt of Record Copy) and Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer J. Zahra
Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38

PATENT COÖPERATION TREATY

PCT

INFORMATION CONCERNING ELECTED
OFFICES NOTIFIED OF THEIR ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.3)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

KHADGAPATHI, Podili
Director - Technical
Natco Pharma Limited
Natco House, Road No. 2
Banjara Hills
Hyderabad 500 033
INDE

Date of mailing (day/month/year)
27 June 2001 (27.06.01)

Applicant's or agent's file reference

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

International application No.
PCT/IN00/00079

International filing date (day/month/year)
25 August 2000 (25.08.00)

Priority date (day/month/year)
01 October 1999 (01.10.99)

Applicant

NATCO PHARMA LIMITED et al

1. The applicant is hereby informed that the International Bureau has, according to Article 31(7), notified each of the following Offices of its election:

EP : AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
National : AU, BG, CA, CN, CZ, DE, IL, JP, KP, KR, MN, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SE, SK, US

2. The following Offices have waived the requirement for the notification of their election; the notification will be sent to them by the International Bureau only upon their request:

AP : GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW
EA : AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
OA : BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
National : AE, AL, AM, AT, AZ, BA, BB, BR, BY, CH, CR, CU, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IN, IS, KE, KG, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MW, MX, PT, SD,
SG, SI, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

3. The applicant is reminded that he must enter the "national phase" before the expiration of 30 months from the priority date before each of the Offices listed above. This must be done by paying the national fee(s) and furnishing, if prescribed, a translation of the international application (Article 39(1)(a)), as well as, where applicable, by furnishing a translation of any annexes of the international preliminary examination report (Article 36(3)(b) and Rule 74.1).

Some offices have fixed time limits expiring later than the above-mentioned time limit. For detailed information about the applicable time limits and the acts to be performed upon entry into the national phase before a particular Office, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

The entry into the European regional phase is postponed until 31 months from the priority date for all States designated for the purposes of obtaining a European patent.

The International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer:

Zakaria EL KHODARY

Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38

PCT

REQUEST

The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

For receiving Office use only

International Application No.

International Filing Date

Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"

Applicant's or agent's file reference
(if desired) (12 characters maximum)

Box No. I TITLE OF INVENTION **AN IMPROVED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND A PROCESS FOR ITS PREPARATION.**

Box No. II APPLICANT

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

**NATCO PHARMA LIMITED
NATCO HOUSE, ROAD NO: 2,
BANJARA HILLS, HYDERABAD- 500 033.
INDIA**

☐ This person is also inventor.Telephone No.
+ 91 40 3547532Facsimile No.
+ 91 40 3548243Teleprinter No.
--

State (that is, country) of nationality:

INDIAN

State (that is, country) of residence:

INDIA

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States☒ all designated States except the United States of America☐ the United States of America only☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental B

Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

**PAVULURI VENKATESWARA RAO
MANAGER R & D (F)
NATCO PHARMA LIMITED
NATCO HOUSE, ROAD NO: 2,
BANJARA HILLS, HYDERABAD - 500 033,
INDIA**

This person is:

☐ applicant only☐ applicant and inventor☒ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

INDIAN

State (that is, country) of residence:

INDIA

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States☐ all designated States except the United States of America☒ the United States of America only☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental B☒ Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on a continuation sheet.

Box No. IV AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE; OR ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as:

☐ agent☐ common representative

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)

**PODILI KHADGA PATHI
DIRECTOR - TECHNICAL
NATCO HOUSE, ROAD NO: 2,
BANJARA HILLS,
HYDERABAD - 500 033, INDIA**

Telephone No.
+ 91 40 3547532Facsimile No.
+ 91 40 3548243

Teleprinter No.

☒ Address for correspondence: Mark this check-box where no agent or common representative is has been appointed and the space above is used instead to indicate a special address to which correspondence should be sent.

Form PCT/RO/191 (first sheet) (July 1978)

See Notes to the request.

Continuation of Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)

If none of the following sub-boxes is used, this sheet should not be included in the request.

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

PODILI KHADGAPATHI
DIRECTOR - TECHNICAL
NATCO PHARMA LIMITED
NATCO HOUSE, ROAD NO: 2,
BANJARA HILLS, HYDERABAD, 500 033.
INDIA.

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
- ☐ applicant and inventor
- ☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality: **INDIAN**State (that is, country) of residence: **INDIA**

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

- ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☒ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

-- X --

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
- ☐ applicant and inventor
- ☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

State (that is, country) of residence:

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

- ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☐ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

-- X --

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
- ☐ applicant and inventor
- ☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

State (that is, country) of residence:

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

- ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☐ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

-- X --

This person is:

- ☐ applicant only
- ☐ applicant and inventor
- ☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

State (that is, country) of residence:

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

- ☐ all designated States ☐ all designated States except the United States of America ☐ the United States of America only ☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

☐ Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on another continuation sheet.

DESIGNATION OF STATES

The following designations are hereby made under Rule 4.9(a) (mark the applicable check-boxes; at least one must be marked):

Regional Patent

- ☒ AP ARIPO Patent: GH Ghana, GM Gambia, KE Kenya, LS Lesotho, MW Malawi, SI Sierra Leone, SZ Swaziland, UG Uganda, ZW Zimbabwe, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Harare Protocol and of the PCT
- ☒ EA Eurasian Patent: AM Armenia, AZ Azerbaijan, BY Belarus, KG Kyrgyzstan, KZ Kazakhstan, MD Republic of Moldova, RU Russian Federation, TJ Tajikistan, TM Turkmenistan, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Eurasian Patent Convention and of the PCT
- ☒ EP European Patent: AT Austria, BE Belgium, CH and LI Switzerland and Liechtenstein, CY Cyprus, DE Germany, DK Denmark, ES Spain, FI Finland, FR France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, IT Italy, LU Luxembourg, MC Monaco, NL Netherlands, PT Portugal, SE Sweden, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT
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No. VI PRIORITY CLAIM		Further priority claims are indicated in the Supplemental Box		
Filing date of earlier application (day/month/year)	Number of earlier application	national application: country	regional application: regional Office	international application: receiving Office
item (1) 01/10/1999	968/MAS/99	INDIA	CHENNAI, INDIA	CHENNAI, INDIA
item (2) --				
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This international application contains the following number of sheets:

request : **4**
 description (excluding sequence listing part) : **18**
 claims : **3**
 abstract : **1**
 drawings : **N11**
 sequence listing part of description : **N11**
 Total number of sheets : **26**

This international application is accompanied by the item(s) marked below:

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FOR NATCO PHARMA LIMITED

(PAVULURI VENKATESWARA RAO)

MANAGER R & D (F)

(PAVULURI VENKATESWARA RAO)
INVENTOR

(PODILI KHADGAPATHI)
INVENTOR

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(54) Title: **AN IMPROVED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND A PROCESS FOR ITS PREPARATION**

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to an improved pharmaceutical composition, in the form of a soft gel capsule resistant to digestive juice. The composition of the present invention is made up of gelatin and an enteric polymer in the form of free acid or its salts, containing a benzimidazole derivative used in the treatment of duodenal ulcers, solubilised and/or suspended in a liquid or semisolid medium, comprising of a hydrophobic carrier, an alkaline inert reacting material and a surface active agent and/or a solubilising agent. The present invention also relates to a method for preparing the above said pharmaceutical composition.

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AN IMPROVED PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION AND A PROCESS FOR ITS PREPARATION.

5 The present invention relates to an improved pharmaceutical composition and a process for its preparation. The present invention particularly relates to an improved pharmaceutical composition, in the form of a soft gel capsule resistant to digestive juice. The composition of the present invention is made up of gelatin and an enteric polymer in the form of free acid or its salt,
10 containing a benzimidazole derivative used in the treatment of duodenal ulcers, solubilised and/or suspended in a liquid or semisolid medium, comprising of a hydrophobic carrier, an alkaline inert reacting material and a surface active agent and/or a solubilising agent. The present invention also relates to a method for preparing the above said pharmaceutical composition.

15 Benzimidazole derivatives such as Omeprazole, Lansoprazole Timoprazole and Pantoprazole etc., are known potent proton pump inhibitors with powerful inhibitory action against the secretion of gastric juice (Lancet, Nov. 27, 1982 pages 1223-1224). They are used in the treatment of Zollinger - Elision
20 syndrome and stress related esophagitis ulceration. The derivatives are well known and are described, for example in EP-A 0005129.

It has been found that these benzimidazole derivatives, and in particular omeprazole, are susceptible to degradation in acid and neutral media. It is
25 known to protect oral dosage forms of such benzimidazole derivatives by providing an enteric coating. In this way, the active material is protected from acidic gastric juices until it reaches the desired site of release, e.g. the small intestine. Because certain enteric coatings themselves can be, or contain, acidic material, it also often is required to protect the benzimidazole derivatives
30 from the acidity of the enteric coating. For example, it is known to formulate the benzimidazole derivatives with an alkaline material before applying the enteric coating. It is also known to provide an intermediate coating between the benzimidazole derivative and the enteric coating. Generally the intermediate coating is selected so as to be substantially water-soluble or
35 water-dispersible.

EP-A-024 7983; US 4,786,505; US 4,853,230 and US 5,385,739 describe oral pharmaceutical preparations containing benzimidazole derivatives that are
40 potent inhibitors of gastric acid secretion, which are composed of a core material in the form of small beads or tablets containing one of the

benzimidazole derivatives, particularly omeprazole, together with an alkaline reacting compound. The core material contains one or more inert reacting sub-coating layers thereon thereby providing a final outer enteric coating. Although the above-described compositions are reasonably stable over an extended
5 period of storage, discoloration of the pellets and / or tablets with reduced gastric resistance and reduction of dissolution rate in alkaline buffers was observed.

Moreover the processes disclosed above are time-consuming and laborious,
10 involving many stages in manufacturing of the composition, consequently increasing the cost of the final composition.

In a German patent DE 32 22 476 a pharmaceutical composition has been described in which a soft gelatin capsule that is resistant to digestive juice,
15 whose wall includes a usual gelatin mass which contains polyvinyl acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate or a vinyl acetate / crotonic acid copolymer and/or an alkali metal salt, ammonia salt or amino salt of the same in their wall, and which released its contents readily in the intestines within the prescribed time. The capsules are further treated on the
20 surface with an aldehyde-coating agent.

With the capsule shell composition described in DE 32 22 476 above, if used as such for manufacturing capsules containing one of the benzimidazole derivatives in a conventional manner, the free acidic groups of the polymer in
25 the shell composition reacts with the benzimidazole derivatives and reduces the efficacy of the product during its storage / shelf life period.

The above said prior art processes also have the following drawbacks: -

30 Requirement of sophisticated coating equipment and large amounts of organic solvents / alkali salts are employed to dissolve the enteric polymers for coating the fine particles.

The active substance(s), benzimidazole derivatives, needs to be protected by a
35 sub coat from the reacting acidic groups present in the enteric polymers.

The processing time and the number of steps involved are many.

The resulting product, i.e., pellets / beads / tablets, has to be dried to keep
40 moisture content below 1.5% to ensure drug stability during processing and through its shelf storage.

5 The active substance(s), benzimidazole derivatives, present in the final formulation as solid dispersed in a hydrophilic solid matrix and hence requires some time to dissolve into the surrounding intestinal fluid before being absorbed.

Large quantities of polymer i.e. 15-25% w/w, based on product, need to be applied to achieve desired gastric protection.

10 The pH of medium used to suspend / solublise the drug needs to be adjusted to alkaline condition i.e. above pH 8.0 to prevent degradation during processing.

15 The micro environment surrounding the core also contains alkaline material to neutralise the acidic medium that permeates the outer enteric coating during the product transit through stomach.

In case of pellets / beads large surface area needs to be coated with protective polymer sub-coat.

20 Considering the importance gained for the composition containing benzimidazole derivatives, particularly for the treatment of duodenal ulcers, there is a need for the development of pharmaceutical composition containing said derivatives having stability for an extended period during which period the composition does not get discoloured and / or degraded.

25 The present invention is directed to the production of soft gelatin capsules in a conventional manner using gelatin mass having an enteric polymer incorporated into it and to incorporate a mixture containing benzimidazole derivative, and an alkaline reacting substance with larger quantities of hydrophobic oily substance
30 or a mixture of such oily substances into the gelatin shell . The resulting capsules being insoluble up to a pH value of 5.5 in aqueous media, but quickly dissolving above a pH of 6.0.

35 The invention has been developed based on our finding as a result of sustained R & D work, that the incorporation of benzimidazole derivatives, particularly useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers, along with an alkaline inert reacting material into a hydrophobic oily substance wherein the benzimidazole derivative is in the form of solution or dispersion, results in extended periods of stability during which period the composition does not get discolored and / or
40 degraded.

In other words, the active ingredient in the composition is kept partially in the form of solution and partially in the form of finely divided particles suspended freely in the oily substance which makes the active ingredient readily absorbable the moment the gastric resistant but intestinal soluble gelatin composition is dissolved.

Such a composition will have an advantage over the existing form of the formulation as the available dosage forms for benzimidazole derivatives are having the total amount of active ingredient in the form of solid particles engulfed in a solid matrix of excipients preferably hydrophilic substances, further coated with protective and gastric resistant enteric polymer coatings. It may take some time to dissolve these coats before the benzimidazole derivative is dissolved into the surrounding intestinal fluid and gets absorbed.

Accordingly the main objective of the present invention is to provide an improved pharmaceutical composition containing benzimidazole derivatives having enhanced stability during storage.

According to another objective of the present invention there is provided intestine dissoluble soft gel capsule composition comprising gelatin and an enteric polymer in the form of a free acid or its salt and the pharmaceutical composition comprises benzimidazole derivatives, in particular omeprazole, incorporated in an oily base which is stable during shelf storage.

Still another objective of the invention is to provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising benzimidazole derivatives, to be filled into soft gel capsules, which composition reduces degradation of the benzimidazole derivatives during storage / shelf life.

According to still another objective of the invention there is provided a process for preparation of soft gel capsules comprising benzimidazole derivatives that are resistant to the digestive / gastric juice, a gelatin mass and an enteric polymer in the form of a free acid or as its salt.

Accordingly, the present invention provides, an improved pharmaceutical composition in the form of a soft gel capsule resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and related ailments which comprises a gelatin shell which is resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine having an enteric polymer coating in the form of free acid or its salt, the capsule incorporating a composition comprising of benzimidazole derivative, a hydrophobic oily substance or a mixture of such

oily substances, an alkaline inert reacting material, a dispersing agent, a surface active agent and / or a solublising agent; the resulting capsules being insoluble in aqueous medium up to a pH of 5.5 but quickly dissolving above pH of 6.0.,

5 According to another feature of the present invention, there is provided a process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition in the form of a soft gel capsule resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and related ailments which comprises forming a
10 gelatin shell which is resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine having an enteric polymer coating in the form of free acid or its salt, incorporating into the resultant capsule a composition comprising a benzimidazole derivative, a hydrophobic oily substance or a mixture of such oily substances, such substance(s) being insoluble in aqueous medium up to a pH of 5.5 but quickly
15 dissolving above pH of 6.0., an alkaline inert reacting material, a dispersing agent, a surface active agent and / or a solublising agent.

The capsules so formed are insoluble in aqueous medium up to a pH of 5.5 but quickly dissolve above pH of 6.0.

20 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the enteric polymer used in the soft gel capsule composition may be selected from among the polymers but not limited to free acid forms of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate, alkylmethacrylate and methacrylic acid ester copolymers, polyvinylacetate
25 phthalate and the like or their ammonia or alkali metal salts. The amount of such enteric polymer employed may range from 5.0 – 40.0 percent, preferably 5.0 – 25.0 percent by weight with reference to the dried shell.

30 The gelatin mass into which the enteric polymer is incorporated is made up of a composition known in the art and contains gelatin, a plasticizer, preservatives, colourants, opacifiers, flavours etc., as required.

In order to carry out faster dissolution of the enteric polymer for preparing the capsule shell composition, the polymer is first dispersed in water, then an
35 aqueous solution of ammonia or alkali metal salt is mixed while stirring. When alkali metal salt is used it may be selected from substances such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, bicarbonate sodium, potassium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate etc. The quantity of the base materials used is such that it is sufficient to neutralise 60 to 100 percent of the free acid
40 groups present in the selected enteric polymer.

The excess ammonia or alkali has to be removed from the capsule shell composition to avoid decomposition of the ester couplings in enteric polymers. When aqueous ammonia solution is used to prepare polymer solution, the
5 excess ammonia has to be removed before preparing the capsule after mixing with the gelatin mass, by mixing the mass under reduced pressure in warm condition.

When alkali metal salts are used, the excess alkali is to be neutralized by
10 treating the capsules with an acid selected from any of the following ones, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, mono carboxylic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, benzoic acid etc., dicarboxylic acids such as oxalic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid etc. The acids are used in the
15 form of cold dilute aqueous solutions in the concentration range of 3 to 30% depending on the type of acid used. The acid treatment may be carried out after manufacturing and partial drying of the capsules to avoid deformation and / or leakage of the capsule contents.

According to another feature of the invention the soft gel capsules are
20 optionally treated with a cross-linking agent that reacts with gelatin and makes it insoluble in gastric juice. The cross-linking agent may be selected from among the aldehydes such as formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, crotonaldehyde 1,2-phthalic acid aldehyde, 1,3-phthalic acid aldehyde, 1,4-phthalic acid aldehyde or carbodiimides like 1-ethyl-3-[2-morpholinyl-(4)-ethyl]-
25 carbodiimide-metho-p-toluene-sulfonate. The treatment may be done by either coating 0.05 to 1.0% w/v of the substance in an alcohol containing aqueous solution on to the soft gel capsule surface or mixing these substances in the gelatin mass before capsule manufacturing.

30 According to another feature of the invention the pharmaceutical composition containing benzimidazole derivative, known for its potent proton pump inhibition with powerful inhibitory action against the secretion of gastric juice, is prepared by suspending and/or solubilising the benzimidazole derivative in a carrier mixture composed of a hydrophobic oily carrier material, an alkaline
35 inert reacting material and a dispersing agent and/or a surface active agent. The amount of such benzimidazole derivative used is equivalent to one unit dose recommended depending on the benzimidazole derivative incorporated i.e. for omeprazole the amount incorporated into enteric soft gel capsule may range from 10.0 to 60.0mg per capsule, preferably
40 20.0 to 40.0 mg per capsule.

The hydrophobic oily material may be selected from among the following fats and oils: Fats and oils of vegetable origin such as sesame oil, corn, maize oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, arachis oil, gingly oil etc.; animal oils such as fish oil, pig oil, beef oil etc.; esters of straight chained aliphatic oils contained in glycerol such as Sunsoft 700 P-2 (a monoester substance manufactured by Taiho Chemicals Company) Panasete 810 (a triester substance, manufactured by Nippon Oils and Fats); hydrogenated vegetable oils or a mixture thereof. The amount of such hydrophobic oily material may range from 50.0 to 80.0 percent by weight with reference to the contents filled in a capsule.

The alkaline buffering material present in the pharmaceutical composition may be selected from among but are not restricted to substances such as the sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and aluminum salts of phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, citric acid, other suitable organic or inorganic acids; substances used in antacid preparations; meglumine; triethanolamine etc. The amount of such alkaline buffering material present in the composition may range from 5.0 to 40.0 percent, preferably 10.0 to 25.0 percent by weight with reference to the contents filled in capsule.

The substances that increase viscosity of the oily material either by dissolving or by forming a colloidal dispersion are used as dispersing agents. The dispersing agent is selected from among but not restricted to colloidal silicon dioxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone etc. The mount of such suspending agent present in the composition may range from 0.5 to 20.0 percent preferably 1.0 to 10.0 percent by weight with reference to the content filled in capsules.

The surface active agent used as solublising and / or dispersing agents is selected from among but is not restricted to substances such as glyceryl monostearate, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives such as Cremophor RH 40, Cremophor EL (Make : BASF Corporation), lecithin, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, sodium lauryl sulphate, docusate sodium etc. The amount of such surface active agent present in the composition may range from 2.0 to 20.0 percent preferably 5.0 to 15.0 percent by weight with reference to contents filled in capsule.

The seamless soft gel capsules can be manufactured on a rotary die machine filling with the liquid and / or semi solid composition containing benzimidazole derivatives.

The invention is described in detail in the examples given below which are provided by way of illustration only and therefore should not be construed to limit the scope of the invention.

5

EXAMPLE - 1**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
Gelatin	35.0
10 Glycerin	17.5
Water	20.0
Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate	7.5
Ammonia solution (25%w/v)	20.0

15 Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing gelatin in a mixture of water and glycerin maintained at 70°C. Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate is dissolved by stirring in to ammonia solution at room temperature. The polymer solution is added to gelatin mass while stirring the mass maintained at 45 - 50°C. Vacuum is applied to the mixing vessel to
 20 remove the ammonia evolved and to obtain bubble free transparent mixture of polymer solution and gelatin mass.

b) Composition of the medicament:

25	Name of the ingredient	mg / Capsule
	Soybean oil	280.0
	Omeprazole	20.0
	Meglumine	20.0
30	Lecithin	30.0

Lecithin is dispersed into soybean oil using a mechanical stirrer. Omeprazole and meglumine are added to the dispersion while stirring to obtain a smooth dispersion.

35

c) Manufacturing of capsule;

This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of a rotary die
 40 capsulation machine for manufacture of a capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by a rotary die process.

EXAMPLE - 2**5 a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

	Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
	Gelatin	30.0
10	Glycerin	15.0
	Water	20.0
	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate	10.0
	Ammonia solution (25%w/v)	25.0

15 Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing gelatin in a mixture of water and glycerin maintained at 70°C. Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate is dissolved by stirring in to ammonia solution at room temperature. The polymer solution is added to gelatin mass while stirring the mass maintained at 45 - 50°C. Vacuum is applied to the mixing vessel to
20 remove the ammonia evolved and to obtain bubble free transparent mixture of polymer solution and gelatin mass.

b) Composition of the medicament :

25	Name of the ingredient	mg / Capsule
	Soybean oil	280.0mg
	Omeprazole	20.0mg
	Meglumine	20.0mg
30	Lecithin	30.0mg

Lecithin is dispersed into soybean oil using a mechanical stirrer. Omeprazole and meglumine are added to the dispersion while stirring to
35 obtain a smooth dispersion.

c) Manufacturing of capsule:

This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of a rotary die
40 capsulation machine for manufacture of a capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by a rotary die process.

EXAMPLE - 3**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

5	Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
	Gelatin	40.0
	Glycerin	17.5
10	Water	20.0
	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate	5.0
	Ammonia solution (25%w/v)	17.5

15 Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing gelatin in a mixture of water and glycerin maintained at 70°C. Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate is dissolved by stirring in to ammonia solution at room temperature. The polymer solution is added to gelatin mass while stirring the mass maintained at 45 - 50°C. Vacuum is applied to the mixing vessel to remove the ammonia evolved and to obtain bubble free transparent
20 mixture of polymer solution and gelatin mass.

b) Composition of the medicament:

25	Name of the ingredient	mg / Capsule
	Soybean oil	280.0mg
	Omeprazole	20.0mg
	Meglumine	20.0mg
30	Lecithin	30.0mg

30 Lecithin is dispersed into soybean oil using a mechanical stirrer. Omeprazole and meglumine are added to the dispersion while stirring to obtain a smooth dispersion.

35 c) Manufacturing of capsule:

This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of a rotary die capsulation machine for manufacture of a capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation
40 machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by a rotary die process.

EXAMPLE - 4**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

	Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
5	Gelatin	35.0
	Glycerin	17.5
	Water	25.0
	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate	7.5
10	Ammonia solution (25%w/v)	15.0

15 Gelatin mass containing hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose is prepared by dispersing hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate in the form of a fine powder in a mixture of glycerin and water maintained at 70°C in which gelatin is dispersed to dissolve forming the gelatin mass. After cooling the mass to 45°C, ammonia solution is added slowly along the stirrer rod while stirring into the gelatin preparation tank. Stirring is continued till hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate is completely dissolved. The mass is made bubble free by applying vacuum while maintaining the mass at 45 - 50°C under continuous mixing.

b) Composition of the medicament:

	Name of the ingredient	mg / capsule
25	Soybean oil	200.0mg
	Cremohor RH 40	40.0mg
	Lansoprazole	30.0mg
30	Disodium hydrogen orthophosphate Anhydrous	30.0mg

35 Cremophor RH 40 is dispersed in soybean oil at 30°C. After cooling to room temperature Lansoprazole and disodium hydrogen orthophosphate are dispersed in to the mixture in the form of fine particles with the help of a mechanical stirrer and / or a homogeniser.

c) Manufacturing of capsule:

40 This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of a rotary die capsulation machine for manufacture of a capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by a rotary die process.

EXAMPLE - 5**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

5	Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
	Gelatin	35.0
	Glycerin	15.0
	Water	20.0
10	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate	10.0
	Sodium hydroxide solution 1% w/v	20.0

15 Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing gelatin in a mixture of water and glycerin maintained at 70°C. Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate is dissolved by stirring in to sodium hydroxide solution at room temperature. Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate solution in ammonia is added to gelatin mass while stirring the mass maintained at 45 - 50°C. Vacuum is applied to the mixing vessel to remove the ammonia evolved and to obtain bubble free transparent mixture of polymer solution and gelatin mass.

b) Composition of the medicament:

	Name of the ingredient	mg / capsule
25	Soybean oil	200.0mg
	Hydrogenated vegetable oil	85.0mg
	Lecithin	20.0mg
	Pantoprazole Sodium	45.0mg
30	Meglumine	20.0mg

35 Hydrogenated vegetable oil is melted and dispersed into soybean oil at 30 - 40°C followed by lecithin, meglumine and pantoprazole sodium and cooled to room temperature. The mixture is kneaded into a smooth paste using a triple roller mill.

c) Manufacturing of capsule:

40 This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of a rotary die capsulation machine for manufacture of a capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by a rotary die process.

EXAMPLE - 6**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

	Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
10	Gelatin	30.0
	Propylene glycol	15.0
	Water	20.0
	Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate	10.0

15 Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing in water at 70°C. Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate is dissolved in propylene glycol at 60 - 70°C. and mixed with the gelatin mass to obtain uniform mixture.

b) Composition of the medicament:

	Name of the ingredient	mg / Capsule
20	Soybean oil	280.0mg
	Omeprazole	20.0mg
25	Meglumine	20.0mg
	Lecithin	30.0mg

30 Lecithin is dispersed into soybean oil using a mechanical stirrer. Omeprazole and meglumine are added to the dispersion while stirring to obtain a smooth dispersion.

c) Manufacturing of capsule:

35 This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of a rotary die capsulation machine for manufacture of a capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by a rotary die process.

EXAMPLE - 7**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

5	Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
	Gelatin	35.0
	Glycerin	17.5
10	Water	20.0
	Polyvinylacetate phthalate (PVAP)	7.5
	Ammonia solution (25%w/v)	20.0
15	Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing gelatin in a mixture of water and glycerin maintained at 70°C. Polyvinylacetate phthalate is dissolved by stirring into ammonia solution at room temperature. Polyvinylacetate phthalate solution in ammonia is added to gelatin mass while stirring the mass maintained at 45 - 50°C. Vacuum is applied to the mixing vessel to remove the ammonia evolved and to obtain bubble free transparent mixture of polymer solution and gelatin mass.	

20

b) Composition of the medicament:

	Name of the ingredient	mg / capsule
25	Sunflower oil	200.0mg
	Cremophor RH 40	40.0mg
	Lansoprazole	30.0mg
	Disodium hydrogen orthophosphate Anhydrous	30.0mg
30	Cremophor RH 40 is dispersed in sunflower oil at 30°C. After cooling to room temperature Lansoprazole and disodium hydrogen orthophosphate are dispersed into the mixture in the form of fine particles with the help of a mechanical stirrer and / or a homogeniser.	

35 c) Manufacturing of capsule:

This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of a rotary die capsulation machine for manufacture of a capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by a rotary die process.

40

EXAMPLE - 8**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

5	Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
	Gelatin	35.0
	Glycerine	10.0
	Triethyl citrate	7.5
10	Water	20.0
	Methacrylic acid co-polymer Type - C	7.5
	Ammonia solution (25%w/v)	20.0

15 Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing gelatin in a mixture of water triethyl citrate and glycerin maintained at 70°C. Methacrylic acid co-polymer Type - C is dissolved by stirring in to ammonia solution at room temperature. The polymer solution is added to gelatin mass while stirring the mass maintained at 45 - 50°C. Vacuum is applied to the mixing vessel to remove the ammonia evolved and to obtain bubble free transparent
20 mixture of polymer solution and gelatin mass.

b) Composition of the medicament:

25	Name of the ingredient	mg / Capsule
	Soybean oil	280.0
	Omeprazole	20.0
	Meglumine	20.0
30	Colloidal silicon dioxide	6.0

Colloidal silicon dioxide is dispersed into soybean oil using a mechanical stirrer. Omeprazole and meglumine are added to the dispersion while stirring to obtain a smooth dispersion.

35 c) Manufacturing of capsule;

This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of rotary die capsulation machine for manufacture of capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation
40 machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by rotary die process.

EXAMPLE - 9**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

5	Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
	Gelatin	30.0
	Glycerin	15.0
10	Water	20.0
	Polyvinyl acetate phthalate	10.0
	Ammonia solution (25%w/v)	25.0

15

Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing gelatin in a mixture of water and glycerin maintained at 70°C. Polyvinyl acetate phthalate is dissolved by stirring in to ammonia solution at room temperature. The polymer solution is added to gelatin mass while stirring the mass maintained at 45 - 50°C. Vacuum is applied to the mixing vessel to remove the ammonia evolved and to obtain bubble free transparent mixture of polymer solution and gelatin mass.

20

b) Composition of the medicament :

25	Name of the ingredient	mg / Capsule
	Sun flower oil	280.0mg
	Omeprazole	20.0mg
	Meglumine	20.0mg
	Lecithin	30.0mg

30

Lecithin is dispersed into Sun flower oil using a mechanical stirrer. Omeprazole and meglumine are added to the dispersion while stirring to obtain a smooth dispersion.

c) Manufacturing of capsule:

35

This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of rotary die capsulation machine for manufacture of capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are

40

manufactured by rotary die process.

EXAMPLE - 10**a) Composition of the Soft gelatin shell:**

5

Name of the ingredient	Percent by wt.
Gelatin	40.0
Triethyl citrate	7.5
10 Glycerin	10.0
Water	20.0
Methacrylic acid co-polymer Type - A	7.5
Ammonia solution (25%w/v)	17.5

15 Gelatin mass is prepared by dispersing gelatin in a mixture of water Triethyl citrate and glycerin maintained at 70°C. Methacrylic acid co-polymer Type - A is dissolved by stirring in to ammonia solution at room temperature. The polymer solution is added to gelatin mass while stirring the mass maintained at 45 - 50°C. Vacuum is applied to the mixing vessel
20 to remove the ammonia evolved and to obtain bubble free transparent mixture of polymer solution and gelatin mass.

b) Composition of the medicament:

25

Name of the ingredient	mg / Capsule
Soybean oil	280.0mg
Omeprazole	20.0mg
Meglumine	20.0mg
30 Colloidal silicon dioxide	30.0mg

Colloidal silicon dioxide is dispersed into soybean oil using a mechanical stirrer. Omeprazole and meglumine are added to the dispersion while stirring to obtain a smooth dispersion.

35

c) Manufacturing of capsule:

This gelatin mixture is transferred to the holding tank of rotary die
40 capsulation machine for manufacture of capsule shell. The dispersion containing medicament is transferred to the hopper of the capsulation machine for filling into the soft gel capsules. The soft gel capsules are manufactured by rotary die process.

The advantages of the present invention are:

- 5 1) Simple method of manufacturing, when compared to the methods disclosed in the prior art making the process economical.
- 10 2) Improved bioavailability when compared to the solid enteric coated pellets and tablets as the medicament is solublised or suspended in the form of very fine particles in the liquid / semisolid pharmaceutical composition filled into the soft gel capsule.
- 15 3) The reactive acidic groups of enteric polymers are in minimal contact with the active ingredient as the polymer is mixed into large amount of gelatin mass. Only small amounts of alkaline reactive material is required to neutralize the free fatty acids in the oily substances and free acidic reacting groups of enteric polymer in contact with the active ingredient on inner surface of the shell.
- 20 4) The soft gel does not require any protective sub-coating. Consequently the active ingredient quickly dissolves into the intestinal fluid once the gastric resistant but intestinal soluble gelatin composition is dissolved.
- 25 5) The soft gel capsules are simple in composition and therefore do not require any sophisticated equipment for manufacturing.

We claim:

1. A pharmaceutical composition in form of a soft gel capsule resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and related ailments which comprises of a gelatin shell resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine having an enteric polymer mixed into gelatin in the form of free acid or its salt and the capsule incorporating a composition comprising of benzimidazole derivative, a hydrophobic oily substance or a mixture of such oily substances, an alkaline inert reacting material, a suspending agent, a surface active agent and / or a solublising agent; wherein the capsules are insoluble in aqueous medium up to a pH of 5.5 but quickly dissolving above pH of 6.0.
2. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the benzimidazole derivative, is selected from medicaments such as omeprazole, lansoprazole, pantoprazole, timoprazole and the like and the amount present in the formulation is equivalent to one unit dose of selected benzimidazole derivative.
3. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 & 2 wherein the enteric polymer employed for coating the gelatin shell is selected from polymers such as hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate, alkyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid copolymers, polyvinyl acetate phthalate and the like in the form of free acid or their ammonia or alkali metal salts and the amount employed ranging from 5.0 to 40.0 percent, preferably 5.0 to 25.0 percent by weight, with reference to the dried shell.
4. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 3 wherein the benzimidazole derivative in the formulation is suspended / solubilised in a hydrophobic oily substance selected from fats and oils of vegetable origin such as sesame oil, corn oil, maize oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, arachis oil, gingly oil and the like; animal origin such as fish oil, pig oil, beef oil and the like; esters of straight chain aliphatic oils such as Sunsoft 700 P-2 (Taiho chemical company) Panasete 810 (Nippon oils and Fats); hydrogenated vegetable oils or a mixture thereof and the amount of hydrophobic oily substance used ranging from 50.0 to 80.0 percent by weight, with reference to the contents filled in capsules.

- 5 5. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 4 wherein
 substances such as colloidal silicon dioxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone are
 used as dispersing agents in an amount ranging from 0.5 to 20.0 percent
 preferably 1.0 to 10.0 percent by weight and materials such as glyceryl
10 monostearate, lecithin, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative such as
 Cremophor RH 40, Cremophor EL (BASF) polyoxyethylene sorbitan
 fatty acid esters, sodium lauryl sulphate, docusate sodium and the like
 are used as surface active agent and / or a solublising agent and the
 amount of surface active agent and/or solublising agent ranging from 2.0
15 to 20.0 percent, preferably 5.0 to 15.0 percent by weight, with reference
 to the contents filled in capsule.
- 20 6. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 5 wherein
 materials such as the sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and
 aluminium salts of phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, citric acid, other
 suitable organic or inorganic acids; substances used in antacid
 preparations; meglumine; triethanolamine and the like are used as
 alkaline inert reacting materials and the amount ranging from 5.0 to
 40.0 percent, preferably 10.0 to 25.0 percent by weight, with reference
25 to the contents filled in capsule.
- 30 7. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 6 wherein
 the soft gel capsules are treated with a gelatin cross linking agent such as
 formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, 1,2-phthalic acid
 aldehyde, 1,3-phthalic acid aldehyde, 1,4-phthalic acid aldehyde;
 carboimides such as 1-ethyl-3-[2-morpholinyl-(4)-ethyl]-carboimide-
 metho-P-toluene-sulfonate and the like.
- 35 8. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 7 wherein
 the soft gel capsules are treated with cold dilute solutions of acids
 selected from hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric
 acid, citric acid, propionic acid, benzoic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid,
 fumaric acid and the like.
- 40 9. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition in the
 form of a soft gel capsule resistant to gastric juice and soluble in
 intestine useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and related ailments

which comprises forming a gelatin shell which is resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine having an enteric polymer in the form of free acid or its salt, and incorporating into the resultant capsule a composition comprising of a benzimidazole derivative, a hydrophobic oily substance or a mixture of such substances, an alkaline inert reacting material, a suspending agent, a surface active agent and / or a solublising agent; where the resultant capsules are insoluble in aqueous medium up to a pH of 5.5 but quickly dissolve above pH of 6.0.

10. A pharmaceutical composition in form of a soft gel capsule resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and related ailments substantially as herein described with reference to the examples.

We claim:

- 5 1. A pharmaceutical composition in form of a soft gel capsule resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and related ailments which comprises of a gelatin shell resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine having an enteric polymer mixed into gelatin in the form of free acid or its salt and the capsule incorporating a composition comprising of benzimidazole derivative, a hydrophobic oily substance or a mixture of such oily substances, an alkaline inert reacting material, a suspending agent, a surface active agent and / or a solublising agent; wherein the capsules are insoluble in aqueous medium up to a pH of 5.5 but quickly dissolving above pH of 6.0.
- 10 2. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 1 wherein the benzimidazole derivative, is selected from medicaments such as omeprazole, lansoprazole, pantoprazole, timoprazole and the like and the amount present in the formulation is equivalent to one unit dose of selected benzimidazole derivative.
- 15 3. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 & 2 wherein the enteric polymer employed for coating the gelatin shell is selected from polymers such as hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate, alkyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid copolymers, polyvinyl acetate phthalate and the like in the form of free acid or their ammonia or alkali metal salts and the amount employed ranging from 5.0 to 40.0 percent, preferably 5.0 to 25.0 percent by weight, with reference to the dried shell.
- 20 30 4. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 3 wherein the benzimidazole derivative in the formulation is suspended / solubilised in a hydrophobic oily substance selected from fats and oils of vegetable origin such as sesame oil, corn oil, maize oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, arachis oil, gingly oil and the like; animal origin such as fish oil, pig oil, beef oil and the like; esters of straight chain aliphatic oils such as Sunsoft 700 P-2 (Taiho chemical company) Panasete 810 (Nippon oils and Fats); hydrogenated vegetable oils or a mixture thereof and the amount of hydrophobic oily substance used ranging from 50.0 to 80.0 percent by weight, with reference to the contents filled in capsules.
- 35 40

- 5 5. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 4 wherein substances such as colloidal silicon dioxide, polyvinylpyrrolidone are used as dispersing agents in an amount ranging from 0.5 to 20.0 percent preferably 1.0 to 10.0 percent by weight and materials such as glyceryl monostearate, lecithin, polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative such as
10 Cremophor RH 40, Cremophor EL (BASF) polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, sodium lauryl sulphate, docusate sodium and the like are used as surface active agent and / or a solubilising agent and the amount of surface active agent and/or solubilising agent ranging from 2.0 to 20.0 percent, preferably 5.0 to 15.0 percent by weight, with reference
15 to the contents filled in capsule.
- 20 6. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 5 wherein materials such as the sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and aluminium salts of phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, citric acid, other suitable organic or inorganic acids; substances used in antacid preparations; meglumine; triethanolamine and the like are used as alkaline inert reacting materials and the amount ranging from 5.0 to 40.0 percent, preferably 10.0 to 25.0 percent by weight, with reference
25 to the contents filled in capsule.
- 30 7. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 6 wherein the soft gel capsules are treated with a gelatin cross linking agent such as formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, 1,2-phthalic acid aldehyde, 1,3-phthalic acid aldehyde, 1,4-phthalic acid aldehyde; carboimides such as 1-ethyl-3-[2-morpholinyl-(4)-ethyl]-carboimide-metho-P-toluene-sulfonate and the like.
- 35 8. A pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claims 1 to 7 wherein the soft gel capsules are treated with cold dilute solutions of acids selected from hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid, propionic acid, benzoic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid and the like.
- 40 9. A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition in the form of a soft gel capsule resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and related ailments

which comprises forming a gelatin shell which is resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine having an enteric polymer in the form of free acid or its salt, and incorporating into the resultant capsule a composition comprising of a benzimidazole derivative, a hydrophobic oily substance or a mixture of such substances, an alkaline inert reacting material, a suspending agent, a surface active agent and / or a solublising agent; where the resultant capsules are insoluble in aqueous medium up to a pH of 5.5 but quickly dissolve above pH of 6.0.

10. A pharmaceutical composition in form of a soft gel capsule resistant to gastric juice and soluble in intestine useful for the treatment of duodenal ulcers and related ailments substantially as herein described with reference to the examples.

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(54) Title: **SOFT GEL CAPSULE RESISTANT TO GASTRIC JUICES**

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to an improved pharmaceutical composition, in the form of a soft gel capsule resistant to digestive juice. The composition of the present invention is made up of gelatin and an enteric polymer in the form of free acid or its salts, containing a benzimidazole derivative used in the treatment of duodenal ulcers, solubilised and/or suspended in a liquid or semisolid medium, comprising of a hydrophobic carrier, an alkaline inert reacting material and a surface active agent and/or a solubilising agent. The present invention also relates to a method for preparing the above said pharmaceutical composition.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K9/52 A61K31/4439

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B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE CHEMABS 'Online! CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; LEE, SEUNG-JIN ET AL: "Omeprazole enteric-coated soft capsules" retrieved from STN Database accession no. 133:242640 CA XP002164221	10
Y	abstract & KR 131 375 B (S. KOREA) 17 April 1998 (1998-04-17) --- -/--	1-10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	DE 32 22 476 A (WARNER LAMBERT CO) 15 December 1983 (1983-12-15) cited in the application page 6, line 20 -page 8, line 27 page 10, line 28 - line 36 examples claims 1-3	1-10
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inter national registration No

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